# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## LETTER FROM IRELAND.

### Great Horse and Ram Show and the Italian Opera.

VISIT TO THE CURRAGH CAMP—ITS PLEASURES AND PAINS.

A Non-Combatant's Description of a Sham Fight.

The United States Frigate Congress—The Brutal Murderer Montgomery—Criminal Agrarian Outrages.

[Correspondence of the Boston Globe.]

DUBLIN, August 23, 1873.

**Horse Show and Italian Opera.**

Since I last wrote to you, a good deal of time has elapsed, because there is very little of interest now transpiring, and it is not always advisable to write letters if you have nothing to write about. Now, however, I shall try and give you one more letter before the dull season comes to an end, which in Dublin, I am thankful to say, will be soon now, as next week the Royal Dublin's Society's Great Horse and Ram Show will take place, and that event excites so much interest in this agricultural country that everybody who is anybody is expected to leave castle and country house and come up to town. Nor will the horse show be the only attraction, for, in anticipation of the crowd of visitors, the Gaiety Theatre has engaged a fine Italian Opera Company to sing for twelve nights. It is composed of many of the bright stars of the Royal Italian Opera in London, and includes such names as Marimore, Corani, Demeric La Blanche, Bettini, Serazzi, Foli and a host of others. This will be followed by three weeks of Italian opera at the Theatre Royal by members of Her Majesty's Opera, London, including Tietiens, Maria Roze, Sinico, Justine Nocovitz, Frebelli Betteni, Alviora Sallerin Cameris, Urio, and a host of others ending in "o" or "i." In addition to all this we have this week and next, at the Royal the best of all English companies, that of the Haymarket Theatre in London. Mr. Kendal, Mr. Buckstone and Miss Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal) are inimitable. The whole company is good, but these three are beyond criticism. They have been playing Gilbert's last sensation, "The Wicked World," but are to devote next week to the fine old comedies, and, to-night, are to give Pygmalion and Galatia as nobody else can give it. Mr. Arnott of this company has been engaged as leading man for the new Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York, where I feel convinced he will become a favorite. I cannot wind up this theatrical gossip into which I have drifted without referring to Miss Emily Soldene, who is giving English versions of French opera bouffe at the Gaiety. Should she ever go to America I am sure she would make a sensation with her sweet voice and mammoth loveliness. Imagine a gentle giantess, not far from six feet high, gloriously proportioned and endowed with a charming voice. She has none of the French piquancy about her, as you may suppose, but she has a way of her own which is certainly acceptable.

**The Frigate Congress.**

Last week the United States steam frigate Congress was here for a few days. She has been making a round of visits, beginning with Galway, then going to Londonderry, Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool. At all of those places she was most hospitably received, and the American officers were no less hospitable than the Irish and Englishmen. In Belfast, the Mayor gave them a luncheon, and the Sixth regiment gave them a dinner. In Liverpool, the Mayor gave them a dinner, and the Consul, General Archibald, gave them a very elegant banquet, to which all the foreign consuls and city officials were invited. I have heard that in one Irish port an address, all illuminated with shamrocks and harps with one crown, was presented to the Captain by some enthusiastic Fenians, who labored under the delusion that the Congress had merely come to spy out the land prior to the speedy coming of the American fleet which is believed to be coming over to free Ireland, one of these days. They made a mistake, however, as I believe Captain Rhinds informed them. After all the gayety in other places, it may be that the rest and quiet of Dublin was pleasant to the officers, and I hope it was, because nobody here gave dinner, or ball, or luncheon in their behalf and the Lord Mayor did not even call upon the ship, though she was crowded with curious sight-seers every day during the hour when the Captain permitted visitors on board. The Congress has gone to Hull, and, I think, will from thence visit several German ports.

**The Curragh Camp.**

Perhaps the most interesting place in Ireland just now is the Curragh Camp, in the County Kildare. The Curragh is a stationary camp of wooden huts, laid out in regular streets and squares, and there are always several regiments of soldiers quartered there; but just now most of the troops and several regiments of militia from all parts of the island have been concentrated there for general instruction and manœuvres, so that there are said to be about 15,000 men in all. Every day there are regimental or divisional drills and exercises, and twice a week sham fights take place, which are very interesting. Early this week I accepted the invitation of a friend of mine and paid a visit to the Curragh. An hour on the Great Southern and Western railway, half an hour's drive on an outside car, over a smooth winding road, bounded by trees or tangled hedges, and I reached my destination, a low, wooden house, technically styled a hut here. In this house were four small rooms, occupied by three officers and their traps, and there accommodation was found for me. An iron bedstead, a toilette table, some trunks, pegs and a chair, with an iron washstand, formed the furniture of the room, and one end of the little hall, partitioned off by a curtain, contained the tubs for the morning ablutions.

The mess hut of the regiment, also a long, low, brown wooden structure, had a fire place in front, opening into a comfortably-furnished lounging-room, with tables, easy chairs and late papers, and that in turn opened into the dining-room. To any one coming down with the general idea of the hardships and discomforts of a soldier's life, a first dinner in that mess-room must have been a revelation. Thirty or forty men, mostly in full dress uniform, but a few guests in evening black and white, surround a long table, glittering with the finest of Irish damask and handsome plate, with flowers and exotic fruits arranged artistically upon it. Numerous white-tied waiters flit busily behind, who are plying the champagne bottles and changing plates as 8 pm after 8 pm the mess menu means is. Camp fare at the Curragh is by no means hard to take, and, indeed, for elegance of decoration, excellence of cookery and propriety of demeanor, the mess table I dined at would have compared favorably with the dinner table of any lady in the land. After dinner there was adjournment to the next room, smoking and card-playing, and everybody in bed in good time, for there was to be a field day to morrow. Do not understand from this that every mess in the camp is like this. There is not one where good food and drink cannot be had in plenty; but some exist others in table decorations and in plate, and some in deportment. I heard of one regimental mess where, on a great night, the grave, gray-bearded Colonel after dinner, was mounted in an arm-chair on the table, while the other officers marched past—representing the artillery by men walking on their hands, while others held up their feet, and the cavalry by all getting on chairs and prancing down the room, resulting in terrible disaster when a right-about wheel was attempted. I know of another where, after dinner, a dispute arose as to the sobriety of two of the officers, which was settled by each in turn getting on the table and running from one end to the other, the soberest man breaking fewest glasses. But these, you know, are exceptional cases.

**Sham Fight.**

At 9½ the regiments begin to form and march down in their appointed places, among the fields and hillocks, forming the scene of the appointed battle. It is a fine sight. Militia in dark scarlet, line regiments in lighter red, guards in white jackets, brass helmeted dragoons and gaudy pennoned lancers, marching and wheeling to place over the green sward, with here and there a black line of riflemen or a rattling battery of artillery. Under the guidance of a courteous surgeon, I, on the day I was there, took up a position on the top of an ancient Celtic fort or mound, known as the Gibbet-rath. A company of the Twenty-third were there and a detachment of lancers. Very soon a gun began to fire from the enemy's distant line, then the white-watered guards could be seen advancing as skirmishers, lancer videttes went scouring about, the Tyrone fusileers marched forward in a body, and our friends and neighbors of the Twenty-third left the rath and advanced on the double quick, occasionally dropping down behind the fruze bushes and then again advancing. The artillery by this time were pretty generally engaged and the rifles were cracking continually. I can not, if I would, give a coherent account of the battle. I know there were some beautiful cavalry charges, there was a great deal of firing and rushing about of artillery; there was a flank charge of cavalry by which the side with which I had connected myself lost a gun, and there was a blunder of Lord Abinger, Colonel of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, who marched his own and another regiment into a place where the umpire (Lord Sandhurst, Commander of the Forces in Ireland) decided they would have been slaughtered by the hill batteries playing on them. There was a good deal of galloping about the umpire and a brilliant staff, which included their Excellencies, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer, and then there was weary marching back to camp, and a late, but hearty luncheon, the men meanwhile having their dinners. I had attached myself to the fortunes of General Sir Thomas Steele, partly because Lady Steele is an American, and chiefly because in so doing I had only about twelve miles of walking instead of more than twenty. When I got to luncheon I found much discussion going on as to which side was beaten. My hosts knew that, thanks to Lord Abinger, *they* were all massacred, but the officers of both divisions closely resembled the Iron Duke who did not know when he was beaten. Nor was it until the next day that we learned that General Sir Thomas Steele's army had got the worst of it.

**Walk Around Camp.**

This camp is a curious place, at least so it seemed to me when I walked through it in the afternoon after the battle. There are long streets of brown huts, and squares for regimental and company drill. There are officers' quarters, men's quarters, married soldiers' huts and hospitals. There is a library and a gymnasium and a racket court. There are shops and canteens, and side by side two brown churches, exactly alike outside, devoted to the English and the Roman services. At each end there are tents in which are quartered two famous regiments of militia, the North Cork and the Queens County. Not content with the sham fights, these bold boys got up a specimen of the real article one night, about a fortnight ago, and so battered each other and cut each other with their bayonets that it took four regiments of the line to soothe them into subjection. The result was the two belligerent regiments were deprived of their arms and moved from their comfortable huts into tents, which, in this moist country, are anything but agreeable.

**A Non-Combatant's View.**

The cleanliness of the camp is admirable, and everything is charmingly neat. Down in the hollow there is a reservoir and water works, and hydrants, or, as they call them here, pumps, are plenty in the camp. Fire apparatus is also there, and great sheet iron screens on wheels, to be placed between any burning building and the next houses, for protection. But I think I have said enough of the Curragh. If I could describe a battle well, like Victor Hugo, for instance, I do not doubt I might make a very effective picture of these bloodless, noisy days at the Curragh, but as I can not I have certainly said as much about them as I can warrantedly do. There seems to the uneducated eye of a non combatant to be a good deal that is farcical about the sham fights, and there is a good deal of horse play and boyish fooling in the conduct of the officers. When half a dozen boys of twenty to twenty-five catch a sheep and put him through the window into the room of a brother officer, we laugh and think what boys these men are. But when I see a number of men prancing round on inverted chairs like so many little boys, and when I see that more than one of those very men swears on his breast that proudest of all decorations, the Victoria cross, that medal which tells of horrors witnessed in India, of privations in the Crimea, of some one deed at least of preeminent bravery and courage and cool endurance; when I remember that I have been told that there is not a man in English worth crossing a man, who wouldn't rather have the Victoria cross than a peerage—then I reflect that perhaps this sort of boyishness and carelessness, almost silliness, may be a good sign after all, and might be worth cultivating to a limited extent if it has anything to do with the production of education of the heroes of the Victoria cross.

**The Farm Laborer Agitator.**

There is little news in Ireland worth repeating. Mr. Arch, the farm laborer agitator, has visited Ireland, and seems to have fallen very flat here, the only apparent excitement being made by Mr. Isaac Butts' effort to saddle home rule ideas upon Mr. Arch's pet hobby.

**Montgomery, the Murderer.**

Montgomery, the brutal murderer of the cashier of the bank at Newtownstuart, is to be hanged next Tuesday. You may remember the circumstances. Montgomery was Inspector of Constabulary, and a friend of the murdered man. He deliberately planned the deed, and executed it in broad daylight, stunning him with a blow over the head, and then running a letter file into his ear, after which he sat down and read the Belfast *News-Letter* until his victim was cold, and then ransacked the bank and walked off with the money, returning in time to take part in the search that was made for the murderer. By a curious chain of circumstantial evidence the crime was traced to him, but he denied it, and by some means so intimidated two juries as to make the trial result in their disagreement; but the third trial ended differently, and as soon as he was condemned, he made a bold, bad confession, trying to implicate others and confessing to other intended crimes. I believe there has never before been a criminal so universally detested in Ireland; and I have been told by the controller of the vice-regal household that he is the only murderer for whom no one at all has petitioned for pardon. Not even the fanatics or anti-capital punishment people have felt it their duty to say a word in his favor, and in all human possibility he will be hanged in Omagh, on Tuesday.

**Agrarian Outrages.**

A criminal agrarian outrage took place in County Waterford, Tuesday night. It seems that two farmers had procured some reaping and mowing machinery which they meant to use on Wednesday, but on the previous night a band of men appeared at one farm and smashed the implements to atoms. On the next night the other farm was visited and the machinery there treated in the same manner. Yesterday the farmers made charges against unknown men before a magistrate, and it is certainly to be hoped that the perpetrators may be caught and punished, for, I have been told by gentlemen of various parts of the country, the population has so greatly decreased that while it not for the aid of agricultural machinery it would be utterly impossible to get in the crops.

KAYE.

## LATEST FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

**Large Strikes at Millerstown and Modoc —The Production Elsewhere.**

SATURDAY'S Oil City *Derrick* contains the following:

MILLERSTOWN, September 26, 8 P. M.—The Prentice well, on Barnhart farm, reached the sand to-day, and began flowing at the rate of about five hundred barrels. It is located a short distance west of the Wolf well. The Argus well, on the Adam Stewart farm, which was struck yesterday, is estimated at fully a thousand barrels, and only two or three feet in the sand.

FAIRVIEW, September 26—8 P. M.—A new well on the Troutman farm, Modoc, began flowing last night in immense quantities, variously estimated at from six to eight hundred barrels. It is situated near the coal mine below the Troutman well, and owned by William Vandergrift and other parties.

FAIRVIEW, September 26—9 P. M.—Tack & Moorhead well No. 2, on McAleer farm, is flowing in greatly increased quantity to-day, from the so-called "fourth sand." This well struck the third sand several days ago, with good indications, but the owners resolved to drill further, and it is now flowing over six hundred barrels. This increases the excitement over the "fourth sand," and other wells are expected to reach it in a few days.

GREENE WELL NO. 3, the latest strike in Oil City territory, continues to flow at the rate of three hundred barrels a day, with no symptoms of weakening. Ely & Main well No. 2, a few rods further south, is pumping and flowing one hundred and eighty barrels, while the Leedom, on the east side, is doing one hundred and fifty.

FOURTH SAND THEORY.—A dispatch from Petrolia to the Titusville *Herald* says: The Tack & Moorhead well No. 2, which struck the fourth sand last night, is still doing six hundred barrels. Mr. Tack says he is satisfied the wells on this farm were always pumped in the stray sand heretofore, and that the fourth sand theory is a fallacy.

THE flowing wells in the Modoc District at present number twenty-four, and they have an average production of 7,200 barrels per day. This is exclusively of the McLellan farm. The average falling off of these wells since the first of this month has been at the rate of one-third every forty days.

BETWEEN Petrolia and Martinsburg the average production of each well will not exceed ten barrels a day. Nine months or a year ago these wells would have made an average of fifty barrels.

ABOUT fifty wells between Petrolia and Fairview will not make a larger average than twenty barrels per day for each well. The same may be said of all the wells between Petrolia and Karns City.

THE Highflyer well on the Troutman farm, Modoc, owned by Norton, Adams & Co., struck the sand Friday night. She is flowing at the rate of four hundred barrels per day.

SATURDAY morning last the brewery and barn of Hiram Morris, at Corry, were entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $12,000.

## STOTESBURY'S WAX NOSE.

**How the Fraud Was Detected.**

Stotesbury lost his nose in early life during an interview with a patent hay chopper, but he succeeded in procuring a wax nose of such marvelous construction, that only keen scrutiny could detect the fraud. One night last winter, while Stotesbury was on his way to Miss Johnson's, a tremendous fire broke out, and Stotesbury stopped to look at it. He became deeply interested and drew quite near to the flame. The heat was so great that Stotesbury's nose soon gradually softened, and assumed something of the shape of a raw oyster. He did not notice it, however, but went calmly onward to Miss Johnson's. When he entered, the servant girl at the door gave one startled look at his nose and began to laugh in a most boisterous manner. Stotesbury, indignant, pushed onward to the parlor; as he entered Miss Johnson rose to receive him. As she caught a glimpse of his nose she stopped, looked amazed and then buried her face in her handkerchief in a convulsion of laughter. "What is the meaning of this strange conduct, Miss Johnson," demanded Stotesbury. "Oh, Mr. Stotesbury, please excuse me—but wha—wha—wha—what's the matter with your nose?" Stotesbury went to the pier-glass, gazed at that cerseus oyster on his face, jammed his hat suddenly on his head, and fled from the room. As he reached the entry he found Miss Johnson's little brother just coming in the door, and as that urchin perceived the condition of Stotesbury's face, he gave one loud yell and shrieked, "Oh, Tilly, come here, come here quick, and look at old Stotesbury's nose!" Then Stotesbury emerged all at once from the front door and went home. He is now wearing an India-rubber nose, and he goes past Johnson's without ringing the bell.

## KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

POTTSVILLE is to have a new Opera house.

CHESTER county is still agitated by hydrophobical canines.

OUR State exchanges have nearly all found out that Jack Frost is with us.

THE Montgomery *Ledger* will be issued as a daily paper after October first.

A BARN with three lightning rods was struck by lightning in Berks county on Thursday week.

BUTTER thieves, that enter spring houses, is what agitates farmers in the interior of the State.

DURING the races at Titusville, the town has been overwhelmed with thieves and pickpockets.

ALTOONA is to have a tournament at twenty five cents a head. O, shades of departed chivalry!

JOHN DELANY, the old gentleman who was so severely injured in Waynesburg last week, is recovering.

AN EXCHANGE says: There's a mule in Shrron that trots a mile in three minutes. This is mulishes.

CLEARFIELD has voted against water works by one majority. That majority prefers whisky to water works.

IN Leidy township, Clinton county, the other day, a Mrs. Arnold shot and killed a deer which weighed 140 pounds.

WAYNESBURG has been visited by burglars and several stores have been robbed. The citizens are unhappy and mad.

A PATENT coal dumpert ook a hand off J. Gust, of West Chester, the other day, and now he thinks that hand was disgusted.

THE Butler jail is full, and the Commissioner are building a lock up adjacent to the jail for the accommodation of prisoners.

THE railroad from Clearfield to Curwensville is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is expected it will be finished at an early day.

A TOO BIG a blast at Chickies on the P. R. R., caved in a portion of the tunnel on Sunday last, covering the track. The track has been cleared of the debris.

MARTIN RYAN was so injured at the Elliott mine, near Wilkesbarre, on Friday, that death resulted a short time after. Accident was caused by a fall of top coal.

ON Wednesday last, a little girl whose parents live in New Castle, fell from a car that was being drawn by a horse, and the car wheels passing over her broke both her legs.

EYRLINGS' mammoth dry goods store in Sunbury was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, involving a loss of $22,000. Insurance $63,000. Several other buildings were damaged.

ON Thursday night last some dogs killed or wounded 51 head of sheep belonging to Jesse Castner, and on Friday night killed 5 for Mr. Wickerham, both of Carroll township, Washington county.

OWING to the financial panic, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an order reducing the hours of labor to eight per day, in preference to discharging any of the hands in their various works.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* man must have tried to borrow a buggy last week and failed in getting it on account of his peculiar appearance, for he says: "Buggies must have been scarce last week." Unhappy Hollidaysburg editor.

A COLORED PORTER named Brown, employed in the Hubbert House, Johnstown, thought it wise to leave that place on Friday night. But he didn't leave until he robbed the safe of all it contained—twenty dollars. He was formerly of Blairsville.

A RESIDENT at the foot of Bingham street in Reading, had a number of chickens killed by a neighbor's cat, and a few days ago he shot the feline. The cat crawled home and died. The following day, the person who did the shooting received a box by express. This was very unfeline.

JOHN EVANS and Frank Mullen met with a terrible accident in Meadville on Thursday last. They were at work in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shops, and were adjusting the belt on the engine, which was moved from behind. It slipped and crushed Mullen between the wall killing him almost instantly. Evans was also badly hurt.

THE Oxford *Press* says that the following epitaph will some day adorn a tombstone in a West Chester cemetery:

"Here lies old thirty-five per cent.,
The more he made, the more he lent;
The more he got, the more he craved;
The more he made, the more he shaved;
Great God! can such a soul be saved?"

THE Butler *Citizen* finds time to perpetrate the following:

"Young man spare that bustle!
Touch not a single "pape;"
The woman's had a fusile
To go across in shape.
If I were an editor, and couldn't do no better,
I'd shew her backer all the day and bind my self in fetters. Oh, dear!

AT a meeting of the Veteran Soldiers held in the Zouave Armory in Monongahela City, on the morning of last Decoration Day, a resolution was passed looking toward the erection of a monument in Soldiers' Lot in the cemetery. We learn that a meeting is soon to be called to hear the reports of the Committee on Finance and on Design, and with a view to have the monument ready for dedication next Decoration Day.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Monongahela City Gas Company was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. The following is the organization: President, W. J. Alexander; Vice President, J. H. Connolly; Secretary and Treasurer, D. C. Shaw; Board of Managers, J. B. Finley, John L. George, W. M. Devore, G. V. Lawrence, M. Naylor.

PROF. LIGHT, in his ascension in his balloon from Altoona on Thursday last, had attained a height in three minutes of 5,420 feet, in four minutes 6,500 feet, and in seven minutes 7,400 feet, and in twenty-seven minutes he had attained the height of 9,900 feet. He made his descent in safety by exploding the balloon at an altitude of 1,000 feet, and descended by a parachute. He landed on the farm of Mr. Shoff, in Clearfield county.

THE Tyrone (Cambria county) Fire Department has recently been augmented by another fire company, known as the Tyrone Hose No. 1 The following are its officers: President, J. Russell Vice President, Jo. Crawford; Secretary, J. D. Hicks; Assistant Secretary, C. J. Kegel; Treasurer, J. C. Burley; Directors, Carey Russell, Michael Hamer, Theo. Van Scoyoc, S. M. Carter, J. H. McClure, C. J. Ramsey, Jesse Waite, J. M. Harper, John Watson.

THIS is what they do in Pottsville: A new trick has been introduced in this borough, and the bar keepers don't like it. Our readers can readily see why when they hear what the trick is. A man enters a saloon, calls for a drink, delivers it, gets as near the door as he can with out exciting suspicion, holds over the liquor a fly previously secured for the occasion, and pretends that the horrid object has actually fallen into his cup. While the obliging bar keeper goes for a spoon to scoop the fly up, the man boits the drink, and flies out of the door.

QUITE a list of young stars have gone abroad to be "edducated" this fall. Elgar Charles Haley, Williamsport, Pa.; James Peck Moore, Williamsport, Pa.; Jesse Lyon Hazzard, Wyohie, Washington, Pa.; Thomas Lyon Hazzard, Military Academy, Chester, Pa.; Nina Van Voorhis, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Jannie Bentley, Pittsburgh Female College; Rosie Culbertson, Shady Side College, Pa.—and the three thousand dollars thus sent away from home shows how easily we could build and support a school of the very highest grade.—*Monongahela Republican*.

## BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of coal miners has been called to meet at Youngstown on the 14th of October, 1873, for the purpose of forming a Miners' National Union.

FRANKLIN COUNTY has had but two Recorders. Mr. Nathan E. Cole, and his predecessor. Mr. Cole has held the office nearly thirty years, and is now a candidate for re-election on both tickets.

BECAUSE Johnny Merbaugh, of Richfield, Lucas county, wouldn't mind his mother, and would persist in shooting doves off the barn, old Dr. Merbaugh is "out" just $2,000 and will have to build a new barn besides.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—*Galignani* says Pere Hyacinthe has abandoned the clerical garb.

—The late Dr. Nelaton left property valued at seven millions of francs.

—Communication by cable between Hong Kong and Singapore is interrupted.

—In consequence of the money crisis the University of Virginia has made arrangements for credit to all students temporarily embarrassed.

—The Dominion Government has forwarded a gold watch and $500 to Rev. Mr. Anelent, in acknowledgement of his gallant conduct towards the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic.

—Advices from Yuma, Arizona, say Private Cassels, of Company G., Twenty-third Infantry, a prisoner, in attempting to escape on the 26th inst., was shot and killed by Corporal Hammond, of the same company.

—There was another change in Arkansas politics yesterday. The Attorney General dismissed his suit in the Circuit Court against Governor Baxter, and the Governor issued an order disbanding the militia of the State.

—The Portland Maine Board of Trade has adopted a resolution opposing the admission of foreign vessels to American registry, believing that nothing could be more disastrous to the shipping and commercial interests of this country.

—A Fort Wayne special says two unknown men violated the person of Miss Long, last Saturday, whom they found alone at the farm house of her father, a few miles north of Huntertown. They escaped, leaving the girl nearly dead.

—The Cincinnati Police Commissioners have passed a resolution instructing all patrolmen to arrest the inmates of gambling houses on their beats without further orders, and making station house officers responsible for suppressing gambling in their districts; also directing the Superintendant of Police to suppress all lotteries and games of chance in that city.

## Marine News.

BOSTON, September 29.—The steamer Atlas, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—The steamships Westphalia and Virginia, from New York, and Caspian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The st amship Minnesota, from Liverpool, has arrived.

# SECOND EDITION.

## Four O'Clock.

## THE FINANCES.

### The Panic About Ended.

BUSINESS IN THE OLD CHANNELS.

Cheering Prospect for the Future.

**Jay Gould on the Situation.**

NEW YORK, September 29.—Jay Gould, being asked for his views concerning the financial situation, gave them as follows: "I think the panic is over. I have every faith now in an advance in prices, and believe the market will be more buoyant than for a long time. Wall street has been cleared out of a great part of the worthless stocks and so-called securities by the purging process of the panic, and there are comparatively few stocks now quoted, except those of real value. In all cases prices are now too low, and in that of good dividend paying stocks a very large advance is necessary to bring them up to their actual worth. The reasons for an advance are that the money market will be come easy as soon as the Stock Exchange is opened, owing to the very large quantities of greenbacks which have been disbursed by the Government in its late bond purchases; that an immense amount of capital has been put into circulation by the action of the banks in issuing clearing House certificates, which are the corresponding quantity of currency; that Egland is sending over millions of gold, which will come into active use immediately on its arrival, and that speculation has had such a long sleep that it will be all the more lively when it wakes up again."

**Employes Thrown Out of Work.**

The disturbed state of the money market has made it necessary for some of the large firms in this city to discharge many of their hands and stop work entirely for four days in the week. A large manufacturing firm has closed up altogether. Much difficulty is experienced by employers in getting cash for their work men, and on Saturday last many were paid almost entirely in checks. Nearly all through business cities a similar condition of affairs exists.

**All Advices Favorable.**

All advices to-day touching the financial situation at home and abroad are of a reassuring character. The reopening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow is an event anticipated with much less apprehension than has heretofore been the case, owing to many private settlements and to a manifest disposition towards forbearance and generous dealing between man and man.

**Meeting of the "Governors."**

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Stock Exchange this afternoon it was resolved: That nothing in the action of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange shall be concluded as absolving any member from his obligations to the rules; that all parties to existing unsettled contracts who were present at the closing of the Exchange, but who shall refuse to surrender a satisfactory principal or furnish a margin in cash or securities, shall be regarded as insolvent; that so much of Article 25 of the rules as authorize an officer of the board to close contracts of parties in default be suspended as to existing contracts during three days after the opening of the Exchange; that the President shall appoint a committee of three, which shall be in session from 2:15 until 2:45 each day, to determine on an equitable market price, to which margins shall be made to conform, and also to determine the market price at which contracts of defaulting parties shall be settled; that all contracts shall be settled by checks certified as "good through the Clearing House," but where a check is tendered upon a bank which is not satisfactory the parties must agree upon what shall be satisfactory, but no demand for greenbacks or currency shall be allowed; that all Government coupon bonds on which interest is payable November 1st shall be called "ex coupon."

**The Probable Future.**

Very many, and among them some of the old est and shrewdest heads of the Exchange, hold to the belief that it is well too early to see in motion the wheels of the Stock Exchange machinery. Assuming that although a great degree of confidence has been restored in this centre, as evidenced by the action of the banks in banks and banking houses and savings institutions, yet throughout the country a longer time must necessarily elapse before a feeling of security can be engendered. On the other hand, it is claimed that the moment stocks can be regularly traded in legitimately, greenbacks and currency, which have been hoarded during the last week or ten days, will be gone for the purchase of stocks, and thus gain a general circulation again, and eventually find their way into the banks, thus swelling their reserves. Business is decidedly improving at the Produce Exchange, and a much more hopeful feeling is expressed. In fact, business is said to be getting back into the old channels and gloomy apprehensions as to foreign exchange appear to be yielding to brighter prospects.

**Meeting of the Clearing House Association.**

A meeting of the Clearing House Association was held at the Merchants' Bank this afternoon, to take action on propositions submitted by a committee of the Produce Exchange to a committee of bank Presidents this morning, with the object of adjusting foreign exchange. David Dows and Mr. Humphrey represented the Produce Exchange and spoke in behalf of their plan. They desired the Clearing House Association to appoint a committee of five, representing as many different cities, to buy commercial bills with bills of lading attached, and make a requisition on the Loan Committee for an issue of Clearing House certificates for the benefit of shippers. The proposition was referred to the Loan Committee for a report at a future meeting, which will probably be held to-morrow.

**Union Trust Company.**

Westly, receiver of the Union Trust Company, this morning denied the report that Commodore Vanderbilt had returned to the company their loan to the Lake Shore railroad.

**Meeting of the Loan Committee.**

The Loan Committee of the Clearing House met this morning to conclude the issue of loan certificates. Manager Camp said that every bank in the city had called upon the banks and the public, and he could see no reason for further disaster.

**Resumption of Specie Payments Urged.**

The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain a leader advocating the immediate resumption of specie payments. "The country is passing its greatest financial crisis, and this much of advantage has not been since the passage of the legal tender act any financial situation or crisis that so held out all is hands inviting to resumption. Shall we let it go by? The crisis calls for a firm hand, clear head and practical purpose. That's all. To day's opportunity is for the country, for the dominant party, and for the President. Let the President issue his proclamation convening Congress in an extra session at eight or ten days, with the sole object, distinctly stated in the call, of legislating for the immediate resumption of specie payments. For ten days past the people have done almost nothing but stand in front of their palaces and factories, and see a rapid and constant shrinkage in values, and there is no knowing where it will stop or when, for the simple reason that there is no financial chard pan. Some time we must get back to specie. That is admitted. Why not now? When will there be a better time? When would the whole country be more benefited by it than now? There ought to be statesmanship enough in Congress to devise a simple, practicable method. Let President Grant settle it, so far as he is concerned, by convening Congress and putting upon it the responsibility of meeting the emergency."

**Washington.**

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The refusal of the national banks in Philadelphia to pay drafts upon them in currency having threatened to deprive the postal money order office in that city of resources on which it largely depends for remittances from country offices, the postmaster was to-day authorized to draw for a limited amount on the department's reserve deposited in the Sub-Treasury at New York City. Similar embarrassments were foreshadowed by numerous telegrams from Western postmasters on Saturday, but they generally report to-day that the banks have resumed currency payments.

The Patent Office to-day refused to receive the payment of fees in certified checks except upon banks willing to cash them.

It is supposed that the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day, as compared with last Monday, namely, $200,000, is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittances.

**Charleston, S. C.**

CHARLESTON, September 29.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, being the largest assemblage of bankers and business men in Charleston in many years, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President be instructed to prepare a memoranda to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, praying that the Secretary place and maintain on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston the sum of $500,000, to be used by him in the purchase from banks of exchange on New York, and that such memorial be forwarded at once to Washington in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston.

**Charlotte, N. C.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 29.—The panic has had but little, if any, effect here. All the banks, State and national, are open as usual, and loaning merchants money to buy cotton. There is no disposition to withdraw deposits. On the contrary, the people are sustaining the banks with large deposits.

**Concord, N. H.**

CONCORD, N. H., September 29.—The banks in this city have adopted the course taken by the banks in other places, and will pay currency only in small amounts for the accommodation of local business. There is no apprehension of serious embarrassment.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, September 29.—The Chamber of Commerce met this morning, but adjourned until to-morrow noon, under the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Board stand adjourned under the existing resolution until Tuesday noon, September 30th, provided that this further adjournment shall not prevent the transaction of any new business, and this committee recommends that parties having trades in options shall arrange between themselves for a settlement or continuance of contracts until the property can be paid for.

**Washington.**

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The city is free from financial excitement. Recent statements received from the North of the improved condition in affairs have had a tranquilizing effect in Washington to such an extent that several gentlemen connected with the banking combination say in the course of a few days checks for small amounts will be cashed instead of certified. Another favorable sign is that many of the large depositors in the Washington Savings Bank are concerting, with a view to the resumption of its business.

**Salt Lake.**

SALT LAKE, September 29.—The financial situation is greatly improved. The panic has apparently completely subsided. A few certificates from mining companies and some accounts were presented and paid by the banks. The banking houses and bankers are perfectly confident of meeting every liability. The First National Bank, which suspended on Saturday, is strengthening its resources, and will undoubtedly resume in a few days. National Bank Examiner N. H. Longbad, of the Pacific coast, is on the ground, examining into the affairs of the banks. The tightness of the money market is likely to cripple business in bullion and ores for a few weeks, compelling a suspension by the smelters.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—The German banks, seven in number, which closed their doors on Saturday, made application for membership in the Clearing House to day. They were received. Two other banks were admitted, making twenty-one in all. The banks were paying out a limited amount of currency to-day. Merchants generally are satisfied with certified checks. Manufacturers anticipated inconvenience in getting funds to pay their hands, but the banks pledged themselves to look after their interests as far as possible. It is generally believed the pressure will be of short duration.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, September 29.—There has been a well-defined improvement here to day in the feeling with reference to the financial disturbances of the country. The day's work with the banks has been most satisfactory.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—The financial situation has been very quiet to-day. A much more confident feeling has been manifested in nearly all circles. There is a great lack of currency with which to transact business, and discounting is quite limited, but the banks are mostly paying checks on hand, and there is a decidedly more tranquil and hopeful tone on 'Change.

**Suspensions.**

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Benj. Bullock & Son, extensive wool dealers, suspended this morning for a large sum, but they have ample assets to pay all their obligations. Their suspension was caused by the failure of the Glenham Manufacturing Company of New York, who owe them about $600,000. Joseph Bullock, one of the firm, is a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, but they owe that institution only $45,000, which is covered with collaterals of twice the amount.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The Glenham Manufacturing Company, a flourishing corporation for more than fifty years, having extensive woolen mills at Glenham, New York, and its offices at 229 Broadway, suspended this morning. President Dart said it was due to the depression of business, and resulted directly from the financial panic, which had prevented merchants from going on as they otherwise would. Previous to the disturbance in Wall street the outlook for business was good. He was not prepared to make even an approximate statement, and could not tell whether the suspension would be final or only temporary before learning the disposition of the creditors. He was also unable to say whether the creditors were either individuals or corporations, as it is impossible at present to tell where the paper of the company is placed. The company was incorporated in 1870 by Peter H. Schenck, grandfather of President Dart. James Dart, brother of the latter, is Treasurer, and the organization is wholly a family affair. The original capital was $140,000, and it has always been on that basis at least as to figure, but Mr. Dart said that at least $1,000,000 had been expended on the company. The company owns two hundred acres of land at Glenham, where it has large factories for the manufacture of woolen goods, and dwelling houses for all of five hundred operatives. Mr. Dart was unable to say whether the suspension would result in throwing all these operatives out of work, as this would largely depend upon the action of the creditors.

LONDON, September 29.—One failure is reported from Hamburg. It is expected that additional suspensions will be announced in London to morrow morning.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Sept. 29, 1873.

**Probabilities for To day.**

For the New England and Middle States, cloudy weather and rain will prevail to-night, the winds gradually veering to fresh and brisk northwesterly, decidedly lower temperature and very general clear weather on Thursday.

For the South Atlantic partly cloudy weather, lower temperature, winds veering to southwest and northwest, and rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and lake region, very generally clear weather, low temperature and northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force.

For the Northwest, wind backing to southerly, and rising temperature.

For the Gulf States rain of the Mississippi, occasionally winds, falling temperature, clearing weather, with coast rains.

## THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—River 3 feet 8 inches and falling. Cloudy and cooler.

NASHVILLE, September 29.—River falling, with 2 feet on the Shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—No arrival's Departed—H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. The Mande did not get off on Saturday, but leaves to-morrow. Clear; thermometer 85 deg.

CAIRO, Ill., September 29.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis, 6 P. M.; Capitol City, Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Frank P. Gracy, Evansville, 6 P. M. River stationary. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, September 29.—Cloudy and cool; rained all night. River falling 1 inch. Up—Fayette and George Roberts, 9 A. M.; Brans

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. White, Sewickley.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
*First City District,*
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
*Second City District,*
S. J. WALKWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
*County Districts,*
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh. (South Side.)
E. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 86¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 42f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

BETWEEN Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who has been very severe on the Tichborne claimant, and a man named Bogle, who gives evidence in favor of the claimant, his prospects are said to have materially improved within a few days.

THE American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting, and celebrate its Fourth Anniversary in New York and Brooklyn, on Monday and Tuesday, October 13 and 14, beginning with addresses on Monday evening, at Cooper Institute, New York, at 7:30 P. M., holding a business session on Tuesday morning, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and continuing its meetings at Plymouth Church Tuesday afternoon and evening.

WE COMPLIMENT the Harrisburg *Telegraph* on its familiarity with the Constitution, but it is entirely wide of the mark, when it imagines our reference to the urgency of the Southern papers to have the Government assume the debts of Southern States was the outgrowth of some Mississippi complication. We are apt to know what we write about, and referred to precisely what we stated. Our extemporary attaches as much importance to our brief paragraph, as would an inexperienced journal. We merely referred to the matter at all to point out its ridiculousness. Still, we are obliged to the *Telegraph* for so clearly showing its utter unconstitutionality.

THE result of the deliberations of the American and British claims commission, provided for by the Treaty of Washington, will be to disgust the people of this country with such affairs, although the money outcome is not such as we need be surprised at. Of claims against our Government amounting to about $300,000,000 only $2,300,000 were allowed. This was not so bad. But the worst feature of the affair was the manner in which the Italian Empire treated the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. These were utterly ignored, and one-third of the award made was to owners of blockade runners. The principles of award that were laid down had this return advantage, that they wiped out, at one stroke, all claims for damage against us on account of Fenian raids into Canada.

THE calculations of Hon. Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, are that our population in 1900 will aggregate about 75,000,000. Incidental to the discussion of the probabilities of the growth of population, is the evidence, Mr. Walker cites, showing how uncertain the calculations of future increase of population may be. For example, Elkanah Watson figured, in 1815, the probable growth of the population for a number of years. For five decades, Mr. Watson's calculations were realized very nearly, but exceptional influences in foreign countries contributed to swell our population by emigration. But for this he would have failed utterly. When 1870 came, his calculation was amiss by some 4,000,000. Hence, Mr. Walker's figures, while interesting, and his discussion, while entertaining, may totally lack verification.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Bulletin* is authority that the report that Judge Gordon would not be supported by the Republicans of Philadelphia, or that he is not being fairly dealt with by his *confere* on the State ticket is entirely untrue. We are gratified at this. He is admittedly an excellent man, and every way worthy the position to which he is nominated. There is no good reason why he should be unfairly treated, and we do not believe he will be. That Judge Gordon is a thoroughly competent man, and so perfectly fitted for the position for which he is nominated, that he cannot be excelled, is, we believe, everywhere admitted. Hence, for him to be thrown aside for the Democratic candidate would argue bad faith on the part of Philadelphia, and lead to future complications. We are persuaded, for this, and other reasons, that the *Bulletin* represents the facts in the case as they really are.

WITH TO-DAY September goes out, and the morrow ushers in October. This has been an exciting month to those who have been within reach of the terrible financial struggle of the past two weeks. To those who, weeks before the panic set in, saw the hand of fate gradually closing upon fortune and prosperity, it has been a terrible month. We might moralize over the lessons furnished. We do it in the language of another: "And so our kindliest feelings are elicited in behalf of those who have suffered, or are to suffer, in the wrecks of fortune that have strewn these last bright days of September. There are widows and orphans and working men and women over whom this woe of Wall street has spread its broad mantle, and who have, almost in the twinkling of an eye, lost their slender hold on future independence. These always have our sympathies in distress; for there is none of the bitterness of envy and emulation to come between us to impair the better feelings of our human nature, and fervently we cry God help them. But for this other class who have suffered, who have tasted lavish wealth with all the ease and luxury and elegance it brings, all of us who have stood aloof, from choice or from circumstance, from the fierce race for the golden meed, must feel the kindest sorrow. The summer cottage was hardly closed, the trunks hardly unpacked, the city mansion aired, or the horses stabled before the unexpected blow was struck, and now on the heels of the fading season come the very effects of the disaster; the curtailing of lavish expenditure, the economizing of straitened means, the twisting and struggling to make both ends meet, the sudden return to labor to secure the means of maintenance, penury and the dead blank of the future. A serious lesson—a financial, a mercantile, a personal, and a moral lesson—might be learned from the sad occurrences of the past few days, but the bare facts are a lesson in themselves that he who has kept out of the enticing vortex of speculative stocks and bonds may read and apply for himself. Of those who have been swallowed up, some will emerge and again sail upon the smooth but treacherous surface; others will never more be yielded up, but will sink, like the once dashing Helmbold, to the level of daily bread humanity, while others, no doubt, contemplating the ruin all around them, and dwelling on the memory of the luxurious past, will console themselves, as did the buoyant statesman of the *regime* of the third Napoleon, with the philosophic reflection that they had a good time while it lasted."

### THE OLD CATHOLICS.

We have written of the Old Catholic movement, and referred, a few days since, to the probability of its rapid growth. Already we have indications that it has taken strong hold on the Catholic mind of Europe, and has received expressions of cordial approval from persons of that faith in this country. The movement is vastly more significant and powerful than has been imagined, and will ere long command the attention of the entire press. It is revolutionary in at least two respects: It utterly ignores the Papacy, and fraternizes with Protestant denominations. It thus abandons, or rather opposes, the exclusiveness of the Papal Church. It assails the Romanist organization from a standpoint entirely different from any assaults ever made before. Luther and his coadjutors claimed to be seeking to purify the Church in which they were priests, and Pere Hyacinthe has also made a similar claim. But the Old Catholics, at the very outset, claimed to be the real Catholic Church, and affirm that the Pope and his adherents are schismatics. This saves them from the charge of having abandoned their faith, and will thus aid them in asserting influence over vast numbers who, while averse to certain pretensions of the Papacy, were not willing to abandon the Church of their childhood and faith. It also has the effect of putting the Papal body on the defensive, and this is a gain. It numbers in its ranks already some of the ablest minds and most popular ministers of the Catholic faith. Bishop Dupanloup is in sympathy but not in perfect identity with the movement. Hyacinthe, Bishop Reinkins, and others that might be named are in active sympathy with it.

When the doctrine of Papal Infallibility was under discussion, the prevalent feeling in this country was against the dogma. Catholics in this country were incredulous of the success of the dogma, and hoped and believed it would not be adopted. They saw the absurdity of declaring, in the nineteenth century, a dogma which, if true, should have been self-evident from the earliest history of the Church. If the official utterances of the Pope, in the interpretation of doctrine and elucidation of truth and direction of Church policy, were infallible, it required no formal declaration of the fact to make it so. Like the attributes of the Deity, this quality was necessarily self-existent; and being so, its developments were infallible, and hence always true and correct. And being this, the subsequent unfoldings of history could only confirm the infallible and unalterable decisions of the Papal declarations and fulminations. American Catholics have followed Church history closely, the result of our school system and prevailing intelligence being not only to give them a taste for the ordinary developments of learning, but for history as well. But history in favor of their own ridiculous theories, doctrines and practices had been entertained for a time and then abandoned, they saw in it only the evidence of human infirmity and weakness of mind. In this view of the case these errors could be referred to the illiteracy of the past. But when the idea of infallibility is assumed to have belonged to all that is past, the subject wears another aspect, and one not agreeable to intelligent minds. Hence the opposition of American Catholics to the doctrine, and their sympathy with the Old Catholic movement.

As a peculiar and novel phase of Church or religious controversy, this movement is deserving of attention. But it is freighted with other than mere polemical interests. It is well known that the German Empire is pronounced in favor of the Old Catholic movement, and will give it all the weight of government influence and prestige. The value of this, as a political influence, is to be considered in the light of Germany's *status* among the European Powers. This may be safely stated to be that of the leading Power of Europe. It is superior to that of France in the palmiest days of the Second Empire, in that, while it is firmly established at home, it has the prestige of recent and wonderful victories on the field of battle. No nation in Europe would care to try conclusions in battle against the Germans. Add to this that in Bismarck she has the ablest diplomatic mind in Europe. Von Beust, in Austria, and Gortchakoff, in Russia, are men of great ability, but the latter is feeling the weight of age, and the former feels the weight of his country's unfortunate history. Bismarck has all the courage inspired by success, the influence which courage and success give, and, more than else, the keenness and strength and scope of intellect necessary to meet the emergencies of such a comprehensive and involved struggle as this Old Catholic controversy presents. And the whole weight of his influence, energy and ability is given unreservedly in behalf of the Old Catholics.

That the King of Italy sympathizes with the views of the German Government, is entirely probable. He has given fruition to the desire so long, and so passionately indulged by the Italians of seeing Rome the capital of United Italy. While careful to recognize and respect the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, he has been the recipient of unmeasured hostility from the Holy Father. That he should sympathize with a movement that will gratify his political wishes, and realize, at the same time, his desires as to the place the Church shall occupy in the State is not at all surprising. Switzerland has been the home of the Old Catholic movement, and the Catholics of Switzerland have fully testified their sympathy with it. Austria has been in such close diplomatic conferences with Victor Emmanuel and the German potentates, that her sympathies are declared to be in unison with theirs. We do not know, however, that this is true. France, if a monarchy is established, will probably be against the Old Catholics. Spain, if the Republic lives, will be for, rather than against, them. Hence, we see, that with logic and the governments on their side, they are likely to be a formidable power soon.

THE people of Lexington, Mass., are resolved to sustain its historic record by filling the remaining niches in their Memorial Hall with statues of two of the distinguished statesmen of the Revolution. Their hall is an octagon, and has four niches for statues, facing each other. Two of them are filled with life-size marble statues of soldiers—one of the Revolution and one of the late war. They now design to fill the remaining niches with statues of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, so that the civil and military may combine, and that equal honors may be paid to those who guided our councils and those who labored in the field.

JAMES PARTON was one of the speakers at the Salisbury (Mass.) picnic. He declared emphatically in favor of peanuts, saying that: "Whether you regard the peanut as a mitigator of sea-side hunger while you are waiting for the clams to be done—and it takes a long time for them to be done when a large party are waiting for them—or whether you consider them in the light of promoters of friendship and conversation, they are equally admirable." He also testified to his belief in open-air eating, saying that, while Cæsarism and the Heathen Chinee had no terrors for him, he had fears for the health of the next generation.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, was in the streets of Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry.

THE following advertisement appeared in the London *Times* of the 20th ultimo: "Lost, a Confessional Album, on Friday, the 15th inst., between Islington, Brompton and Nottinghill; ten shillings reward; E. Harvey, 92 Nottinghill."

SEVENTEEN years ago, a murder was committed near Cairo, in Illinois, and until recently the law has not been able to lay its hands on the alleged perpetrator. His name is Smith, and his victim was George Denny, whom he killed in 1856.

THE Buffalo *Express* wonders that the *Graphic* folks don't construct a ballon of *wood*. They have pulled such a vast quantity of that stuff over the eyes of the people that it would seem, argues the *Express*, they have an endless stock of it on hand.

A SPECIAL from Burbain, Texas, says that a fire broke out last Sunday night in the store of Thomas Dryer, one of the wealthiest merchants of that place, and consumed the entire square. It reached the adjoining one, which it burned entire, and one-half the next.

JOHN GREEN, *alias* John McDonald, an inmate of the Massachusetts State Prison, confessed to having murdered James Graham, in his store at Little Neck, L. I., on the night of February 7, 1873. Green says that Michael Lynch, a fellow convict, and other persons were associated with him in the murder.

THE good people of Worcester, Mass., are requested by the Lecture Committee to appear "on Wilkie Collins' nights in full dress." It is the most natural request in the world to make, for nothing would be more painful to the feelings of the people of Worcester than to shock the modesty of Wilkie Collins.

OF the 956 cotton manufactories in the United States, 191 are in Massachusetts, 139 in Rhode Island, 128 in Pennsylvania, 111 in Connecticut, and 81 in New York, aggregating 667, or more than two-thirds of the whole. New Jersey has 27, New Hampshire 36, Maine 29, Maryland 22, North Carolina 23, Georgia 33 and Tennessee 23.

THE resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1873 is estimated at 32,131,488, that of England and Wales amounting to 23,356,414, of Scotland to 3,420,923, and of Ireland to 5,344,151. The corrected death rate of the quarter was 20.7 per 1000, the birth rate 35.6, and the marriage rate in the first quarter of the year was 16.5 per 1000.

FRANCIS W. WORTH, Receiver of the Market Savings Bank, of Philadelphia, went to Europe in the spring with his family, and left them in Switzerland. He was taken down with cholera, and had partially recovered when he embarked at Havre, on the 11th instant. On the sixth day out his disease returned, and after an illness of twenty-three hours he died, and was buried at sea.

IT has been demonstrated that a beetle is capable of lifting 315 times its own weight. A man of ordinary muscular power is fully one hundred times feebler, and had an elephant such comparative strength it could run away with a load of 5,000,000 pounds. The flea, too, scarcely three-hundredths of an inch in height, manages to leap without difficulty over a barrier fully 500 times its own altitude. For a man, six feet is an unusually high leap. Imagine him jumping three thousand feet, or nearly three-fifths of a mile.

A DARING and extensive plot to rob the Exposition at Indianapolis, Indiana, of diamonds and other valuables, has been discovered. It was arranged that experienced burglars should be placed near the cases containing an immense amount of diamonds, jewelry, and silverware, while confederates should cut the gas-pipe which supplies the Exposition, and which runs through an open common. In the darkness and confusion the raid was to be made, the cases smashed, and the valuables secured. The guards have been strengthened, calcium lights provided, and all precautions taken to frustrate their design.

THE California State Board of Equalization has fixed the rate of taxation for State purposes for this year, at 50 cents on the $100 of assessed value, so that San Francisco, having $206,000,000 on her roll, will have to come down $1,030,000 for her share. This is for State purposes alone. The city tax will be three times as much, and the amount paid in duties and internal revenue taxes about $9,000,000, making a total of $13,000,000 of taxes to be collected in San Francisco next year. Of the duties on imports, about $5,000,000 are repaid to our citizens by the people of the coast outside of this city, leaving $8,000,000 to be paid by 27,000 voters, or about $300 annually of tax to every voter, on the average.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

IN the year 1785 the captain of a Greenwich surrounded vessel found himself at night morning, expecting every moment to be ground to pieces. In the morning he looked about and saw a ship near by. He hailed it, but received no answer. Getting into a boat with some of his crew he pushed out for the mysterious craft. Coming alongside the vessel he saw through the port-hole a man at a table, as though keeping a log-book, frozen to death. The last date in the book was 1762, showing that the vessel for thirteen years had been drifting among the ice. The sailors were found, some frozen in their hammocks and others in the cabin. For thirteen years the ship has been carrying its burden of corpses—a drifting sepulchre manned by a frozen crew.

THE babies of Germany are not allowed as large liberty as those of America. They are for the better part of the first year of their early pilgrimage tightly wound up in swaddling clothes, with both arms and legs pinioned, and carried about on a pillow especially made for the purpose. After they escape from their wrappings a bag of feathers is tied on their backs, so that when they tumble over they have something to fall upon. Those of the poorer classes are laid in a basket with a little bag of sugar in their mouths, and are expected to behave themselves without much further attention from mother or nurse. The nurses on the streets generally carry the babies in their arms on a pillow, and they are tied to it with pink ribbons, lying as still and as motionless as if they were little mummies. They cannot kick or use their arms, and evidently are not allowed to know during their puling days what their legs and arms are intended for. We don't think that our babies would stand it, and we observe that German ladies, when they come to America, don't attempt to practice any such tyranny on their babies.

### MR. REYNOLD'S REWARD.

#### A Danbury Boy's Kite in an Apple Tree

A New York party, named Reynolds, who has been spending the Summer here, was at the upper end of Deerhill avenue, strolling for his health, yesterday morning, when he observed a boy trying to pull a kite from an apple tree, where it had lodged. As Mr. Reynolds came up, the string broke, leaving the kite up there. With the natural promptings of the human heart, the gentleman gave his coat in charge of the boy, and, crawling over the fence, was soon up the tree. The boy felt pretty bad about the accident to his kite, but, on taking a second look at the coat, which was almost new, he dried his tears, and ran off with it, unperceived by Mr. Reynolds, who was trying to take an obstinate twig from the back of his neck. After considerable difficulty he reached the kite, and was stretching forth his hand to take it in when the limb he was on suddenly snapped in two, and he fell some six feet, splitting one of his pantaloon legs half way up, and running a twig into his nose with such violence as to make that organ bleed. Fortunately he was saved from further mishap by catching on a strong limb. He stopped then to feel his nose and meditate on the accident, when a rough voice from below demanded what he was a doing there, and looking down, he saw a shirt-sleeved bald headed man, with a pitch-fork in his hand and fire in his eye. Mr. Reynolds explained about the tire. "That won't do," said the man. "I've had too many apples hooked from that ere tree, and now that I've got the thief, I intend to make him dance." And the man looked ferociously at Reynolds' facilities for dancing. The unhappy Reynolds referred him to the boy for an endorsement of his story. "What boy?" asked the owner of the orchard. "I don't see no boy. There ain't no boy here." Reynolds looked out in the road, but there was no boy in sight. He shouted "Bub" two or three times, but there was no response. The color deserted his face and a look of mingled astonishment and horror spread over his features. "This is very extraordinary," he said. "Very," coincided the farmer with great dryness. "That boy has stolen my coat, and I must pursue him and recover it," said Reynolds, suddenly becoming frantic over his loss, and preparing to descend. "O, come down and catch him," said the farmer with biting sarcasm, chewing his tongue to show how calm he was, and placing the fork in such a way as to take in the most valuable portion of Mr. Reynold's body. That gentleman saw the preparations in time to stop. "Why, you wouldn't run that fork into me, you old idiot?" "Who are you calling an old idiot, you miserable whipper-snapper?" shouted the old shap, as he instantly danced around the foot of the tree, and glared fiercely at his victim. "Come here and rob me, you villain, will you, and then stand in my own tree an' blaspheme me. Run the fork in you, will I? Yes, I'd run it into two hundred of ye." Mr. Reynolds was shocked. "What do you want me to do?" he said, desparing of reasoning with the owner of the orchard. "I want you to pay me five dollars and get out of this orchard as fast as your rascally legs can take you." Mr. Reynolds hesitated. It was bad enough to lose his coat, ruin his pants, and split his nose, to help an evil boy out of trouble, without being bombarded with epithets and being charged five dollars for the performances. He thought he would jump down on the old man and crush him, but he looked at the fork and repented of the design. Then he pulled out a five-dollar bill and dropped it to his enemy, and humiliatingly slid down the tree, reaching his feet just in time to avoid a kick the irate old man aimed at him. He was helped out of the orchard with the fork handle, and immediately started for the hotel, which he reached in a condition of nervous prostration that at first threatened to result seriously. An active search has been made for the boy, but neither he nor the coat has been discovered.—*Danbury News.*

### PERSONAL.

LAURA FAIR'S insanity is no longer doubted. She has taken to writing poetry.

THE prettiest girl in Fort Scott, Kan., is a clerk in a butcher's shop. She is not expected to leave Scott free.

HON. GEO. W. JULIAN has abandoned the cause of Woman's Rights. He is probably on the eve of matrimony.

THOMAS B. DE WALDEN, an actor and dramatic author, was buried on Sunday in Greenwood, New York. His funeral was attended by a large number of members of the theatrical profession.

GOV. HARTRANFT has appointed Francis Wells, of the *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of Public Charities, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Dr. Wilmer Worthington.

J. A. P. Allen, Collector of the port of New Bedford, Mass., and Captain Thurston Macomber, of Fair Haven, commander of the bark Osprey, have been summoned to England to testify in the Tichborne case.

ONE of the daughters of Eng, an own brother of Chang, and the two composing the Siamese twins, was recently married to a deaf mute in North Carolina. The bride is also deaf and dumb. Here's a chance for Darwin.

JIMMIE RIVERS, a circus clown, has been sent to the Arkansas Penitentiary for one year, having been convicted of grand larceny. Rivers pleaded, with streaming eyes, that the demoralizing influence of his stage training in the larceny line had misled him.

AN immediate contrast in the English Probate Office: John Stuart, philosopher, died worth £14,000; Benjamin Grigsby, potato merchant, of Shoreditch, died worth £926,000. The philosopher was, perhaps surprised at having so much to leave; the potato man probably regretted having so little.

THE following are the ages of the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.:—Jay Cooke is about fifty-two; William G. Moorhead, fifty-eight; Henry D. Cooke, forty-five; H. C. Fahnestock, forty-three. Geo. C. Thomas, forty; Pitt Cooke, forty-two; Say Cooke, Jr., twenty-six; J. A. Gartland, twenty-eight.

MR. FREDERICK JACKSON, who owns a slaughter-house, and occasionally officiates in the pulpit, was summoned the other day, in London, for sending meat unfit for use to the Metropolitan meat market. On trial it appeared that a pig belonging to the defendant, which had been killed to prevent its dying of lung disease, had been afterwards sent up to the meat market for sale. Mr. Jackson was fined £5 with costs.

LAST spring the versatile Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture throughout the interior at one thousand dollars a night, on money making as the great engine of civilization and the modern means of grace. Since the panic he has preached a sermon on "Haste to Get Rich," citing various edifying passages of Scripture against it, and warning that it perverts the morals, and, indeed defeats the purpose to get rich.

PRESIDENT GRANT took particular notice of the little children at various stopping places along the route of his recent excursion, and to those presented to him he spoke a kind word. At one place, while he was holding two little girls by the hand, one whispered to the other, "You don't dare to do what you said you would." He instantly surmised what that daring act could be, and so, bending down, he kissed them both.

MRS. ELLEN SHEELY was among the bidders in St. Louis last week for grading five streets. The *Republican* of that city says: "All the bids were very judicious and evinced a knowledge of the business not inferior to the oldest of the contractors, and the contracts were only lost by a few cents. Mrs. Sheely, as administratrix to her husband's estate, completed an extensive piece of grading last fall, for which he was contractor, in the western part of the city, and is therefore not without experience in the business."

MR. DAVID PRESTON, of Detroit, has succeeded in raising $60,000 for Albion College, to secure an additional gift, contingently promised, of $50,000. One of the Michigan papers says that he set the example by heading the list with a magnificent donation, and then had all the members of his family give. He talked, gave and prayed. Scarcely a family in the State but heard his appeal. He had till the 13th of September to raise the amount. On the 9th of September there was still $6,000 to be raised. He did not despair, but worked, and on the 14th he raised the last dollar.

THE Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session in Baltimore recently, was a very intelligent body of men. The following were the occupations that were represented: Physicians, 5; lawyers, 24; farmers, 2; mayor, 1; clergyman, 1; printers, 7; jewelers, 2; secretaries, 2; manufacturers, 3; bank clerk, 1; insurance secretaries, 2; druggist, 1; dentists, 3; artist, 1; magistrates, 2; lawyer, 1; steward, 1; agents, 4; builders, 2; judges, 2; bakers, 2; shoe-cutter, 1; cashier, 1; blacksmith, 1; hotelkeeper, 1; real estate dealer, 1; mechanic, 1; clerks, 2; undertakers, 2; land dealer, 1; superintendent, 1; clerk of court, 1; broker; 1; restaurant keeper, 1; mail agent, 1; postmaster, 1; bookbinder, 1; carpenter, 1; receiver of taxes, 1; book-keeper, 1; cooper, 1; watchmaker, 1; no occupation, 1; postal clerk, 1; United States revenue service, 1; express superintendent, 1; carriage-maker, 1; publisher, 1; railroad officer, 1; town clerk, 1.

### THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide,
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through—
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useles paddles are idly dropped,
Like a seabird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the rafling, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the sides of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The current less waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the moonlide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and the boats were two
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And looke I below in the sluggish tide
The face that I see there is graver grown
And the laugh that I hear has a surer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hour that sped,
As I rock where the whirls their white sprays shed,
Ere the blossom waved or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.


### RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

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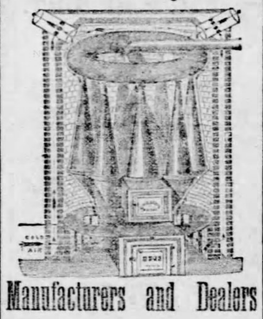

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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1873.

Our telegraphic dispatches continue to keep our readers informed concerning the financial situation in the principal money centres. In this city, as elsewhere, the prevailing tendency is toward a better condition, confidence having been restored in a great measure through the wise policy pursued by the banks and business men generally. At a full meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday morning, to consult on the present monetary situation, it was resolved, in view of the b lightening prospects, that no change was required in the manner of conducting the business of the banks and Clearing House.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1873.

The situation is improving, and the bank officers state that so far as this city is concerned the present danger is passed. Money remains unquotable. Loans in gold were made at flat to ¼ per cent. for use at the opening, and the close loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender. The gold market was influenced by the order of the Treasury to prepay the November interest and further remittances of coin from London to New York. The price declined from 113¼ to 111¾, recovered to 112⅝, and closed at 112⅝. The prepayment of November interest at the Treasury to-day only amounted to $500. There are $18,500,000 of 6 per cents, interest on which is due in November, held abroad, and interest on this amount to $5,625,000 which will not be collected even under the most favorable circumstances before the 15th of November. The interest on registered new 5-20s amounts to $4,000,000, and is wanted to be paid before the 15th prox., because the books do not close until then. It is possible parties abroad may cut off the coupons from the 6 per cent. immediately, but even then they could not reach here under ten days. The books for registered 6 per cents. do not close until the first prox., and the small clerical force at Washington will not be able to write them up before the last of October, so that when the payment of registered interest is made it will not be before the 15th of October. Clearances, $33,842,000. Foreign exchange was generally dull for actual business was quoted at 109¾@105, for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 105¼@106, for sight. Commercial bills sold all the way from 101 to 103¾. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $50,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minneapolis railroad for the third week in September, 1873, were $94,103, against $28,856 same time in 1872; increase $5,247.

In early street dealings in stocks a weak feeling predominated, but a firmer tone soon set in, and continued throughout the day. Dividend paying issues were in good demand and in small supply at improving prices at the close. The largest business and greatest improvement was in N. York Central, Lake Shore Rock Island and Harlem, although Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash and low priced stocks generally participated freely in the improvement. Stocks were strong at the final close at following quotations: New York Central and Hudson, 92 bid, 93 asked; Erie, 81 bid, 82 asked; Lake Shore, 75 bid, 76 asked; Northwestern, 43 bid, 44 asked; do, preferred, 61¾ bid, 68 asked; Rock Island, 91¾ bid; Pacific Mail, 34½ bid, 35 asked; Harlem, 84¾ bid, 85 asked; Ohio, 30 bid, 31 asked; Western Union Telegraph, 68 bid, 69 asked; Wabash, 44½ bid, 45¾ asked; Union Pacific, 29 bid, 21 asked; C. C. & I. C., 22½ bid, 23 asked; Harlem, 111 bid.

LONDON, September 29—P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 per cent. which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93¾@94; do. for account, 94; do. of '67, 94¾@94⅝; new 5s, new 93¾; Erie, 9¾; U. S. bonds: 5-20s of 1862, September and October, 92¾; do. 1865, old, 92¾; do. 1865, new, 92¾; do. 1867, 93¾; do. 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s, 93¾; Erie, 9¾; Illinois Central, 90¾; Pennsylvania Central, 21¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾; Atlantic and Great Western preferred, 43¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 19¾; Pacific Mail, 34¾; Atlantic and Great Western bonds, 73¾; Illinois Central bonds, 90¾; Erie second mortgage bonds, 82¾; Erie seconds, 82¾; Erie consols, 91¾; Erie convertibles, 82¾; Pennsylvania Central bonds, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central sevens, 101¾; Pennsylvania Central sixes, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central convertibles, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central preferred, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central guaranteed, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central first mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central second mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central third mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central fourth mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central fifth mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central sinking fund, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central land grant, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central income, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central preferred income, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage preferred, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage income, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage preferred income, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage preferred income, 92¾; Pennsylvania Central general mortgage preferred

# HOME NEWS.

**New Postoffice Rules.**

The following rules now occupy prominent positions in sundry portions of the Postoffice:

None but sworn officers of the Postoffice Department admitted here.

No employes admitted except when on duty.

No smoking or profane language allowed in the building.

Any want of courtesy will cause immedia te discharge.

**Coming to Pittsburgh.**

By a telegraph dispatch received last night, we learn that the Inspector General of Steamboats left Washington City for Pittsburgh. He comes here to make final arrangements, and to fix upon a time, for the experiments ordered to test the strength of steam boilers. The ground s, as our readers are aware, have been chosen a nd fitted up for the experiments, and little n ow needs to be done to complete the preliminar y work necessary.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Shamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Inman line steamer City of Chester at New York; Inman line steamer Batavia at New York; Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown; Cunard line steamer Cuba at Queenstown; Hamburg line steamer Westphalia at Plymouth; State line steamer Virginia at Glasgow.

**Under the Water.—Two Persons Drowned.**

Four boys and a ferryman attempted to cross the Allegheny river opposite Fairview, on the West Penn Railroad, yesterday. One of the boys and the ferryman were drowned, and the others narrowly escaped. The boys were all brothers, named Murray, and it seems that when near the middle of the stream a heavy gale struck the skiff causing it to founder, precipitating the occupants into the water. The body of the boy Murray has been recovered and Coroner West will hold an inquest to-day.

**The Post Office Revelations.**

PITTSBURGH, September 29, 1873.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

I appreciate the importance of the revelations recently made in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, but it seems to me that the real object aimed at has failed of success. What was intended was the discovery of the parties who rifled letters. These have not been discovered, nor so far as I can see has anything been accomplished through either effort. The $16 000 draft may be credited with the discovery of the fellow, notwithstanding the claims set up by certain parties. But what or who else can be credited with bringing around the other revelation ? I refer to the revelations of the Postoffice robbers that the Detective and District Attorney started out to discover.

**Mortuary Report.**

The following is a list of deaths reported by the physician to the Board of Health for the past week: Consumption, 7; typhoid fever, 6; convulsions, scarlet fever, each 5; inanition, acute enteritus, each 4; accident, premature birth, croup, each 3; cholera infantum, marasmus, sub acute meningitis, old age, peritonitis, unknown, each 2; alcoholism, railroad accident, softening of brain, acute bronchitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid, meningitis, spinal, sporadic dysentery, intermittent fever, fracture of skull, gangrene, valvular disease of heart, measles, purpura hemorrhagica, ecough, each 1; total 71; males, 41; females, 30; white, 66; colored, 5. Of these there were, under 1 year, 21; from 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, furnishes the following death report for the week ending last Saturday. Total number of deaths thirty-six. The following are the diseases causing death: Still born, 4; typhoid fever, 5; consumption, 5; inflammation of the bowels, inflammation the brain, dysentery, accident, cholera infantum, marasmus, convulsions, old age, blood poison, ascells, debility, cancer of the liver, parlerdis, diptheria, heart disease, meningitis, croup, scarlatina, laryngismus, peritonitis, hepatitis and unknown, age each. Total 36.

Of these 17 were males, 19 females; white, 31, colored, 5. Total, 36.

**Scharff vs. Ten Eyck—The Championship.**

Too much talked of sculling match between Mr. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, New York, and Mr. Scharff, of Pittsburgh, has assumed a tangable shape by our oarsman acquiescing in all the demands of the New York champion, who offered the New Yorker $100 for expenses if he would come to this city and row on the popular course above Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela river. Ten Eyck replied by chalking that as he was the challenged party, he had the right to name the course, and would only row at Peekskill, his home. Scharff then offered to row on neutral waters at Philadelphia, but this was declined, and the match was thought to have fallen through. But articles signed and certified were mailed yesterday to Peekskill, naming the time for next Saturday or any time during the month of October. Scharff appears to be determined to get on a race, and says that he will leave no chance open for his competitor to prevent the best oarsman from winning.

Scharff is in good condition at present, and requires but little preparation for the contest. He will not leave this city to within a few days prior to the date of the struggle, and will be accompanied by the ex champion, Jimmy Hamill.

# FINANCIAL.

**General Confidence in Business Circles—The Banks will not Suspend—Decisive Action by the Clearing House Association.**

Matters in business and financial circles were more satisfactory yesterday than they have been since the excitement began, more than a week ago. The people generally seemed to realize that the situation, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, was not in any degree alarming, and that the worst was over. At a meeting of the Clearing House Association in the morning the question of suspension was discussed, and the decided feeling was that such a course was unnecessary, and would be unwise. Following is the record :

"A full meeting of the clearing house was held this morning, to consult on the present monetary situation, when it was resolved, that in view of the brightening prospects, no change was required in the manner of conducting the business of the banks and clearing house.

"S. F. VOSBURGH, Manager and Secretary.

"September 29, 1873."

The banks were receiving and paying out as usual and the tone of affairs was full of encouragement.

**"THAT LITTLE BOX."**

**Pandora Once More.—A New Story of the Safe Deposit Robbery.—The Latest Development**

The Safe Deposit Box mystery theme is not yet exhausted. The latest story is, that some time since three men were arrested and placed in the Reading jail. Their names are : John Fillen, John Phillips and Adolf Kluz, *alias* Boardman. These men were arrested on the charge of burglary. It is said of them that they belong to an organized band of thieves who have their headquarters in New York and Baltimore. These men it is said, know how to "crack a crib" and have "gone through" one or two banks. They have, it is said, been very successful in their operations. Since they have been under lock and key one of the party has made, it is said, a full confession of their connection with the box mystery and the case has been placed before the Grand Jury of this county, and should they find true bills against the parties implicated, in the "latest" developments, they will be brought here and have their trial in the Criminal Court. The confession made, it is said, is entirely voluntary, and is in substance as follows: He says that he and his companions, including Hampton, came to Pittsburgh on a general business tour of observation and while they were in the city, they saw the chance and captured the strong box of the Safe Deposit Company. One of the parties engaged at the bank clerk in conversation, while Hampton went in and took that "little box" on that memorable Saturday afternoon. Hampton succeeded in carrying off the spoils, and there, in a room in the Monongahela House, the "swag" was divided among three men, and the fourth didn't even get a squint at the lid. It is said that he got so completely demoralized that he made this confession out of sheer disgust. How much credit can be placed upon this confession is not known. Of course there is that ought to know say they have a strong case. The case will be brought up in ten days, at least that is what they say.

# AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening "Julius Cæsar" was produced at this house, with Mr. Lawrence Barrett as "Cassius," who also read the oration of "Mark Anthony" over the body of "Cæsar." Everybody almost in this vicinity is familiar with Mr. Barrett's "Cassius." He has not changed any, only for the better. He shows a deeper and more thorough study, and consequently gives a more finished representation. Mr. Elsler as "Cæsar" was really excellent, and he shows that he has not lost the fire of his youth. Mr. Gotthold's "Brutus" was a noble personation, and was done in a remarkably effective manner. Mr. Gotthold is a great elocutionist, and he reads his lines elegantly, fully sharing the honors with the star. Mr. Huntley as "Mark Anthony," and Price as "Cæsar," were both good, but might have been better. The scenery was new and chaste, and in keeping with the play. The support rendered was efficient, and everything went off smoothly. The house was crowded. The same bill to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening a large audience attended this house to witness the burlesque of "Little Don Giovanni" as rendered by the talented Chapman sisters. Miss Blanche enacted the "Little Don." Miss Ella "Leporella," and Miss Belle "Donna Anna," while Mr. Harry Allen played "Zerlina" the pretty little peasant girl. To say that the entertainment was successful would be but a faint expression. The local hits at follies of the day and the songs and dances were all applauded to the echo. The ladies really possess merit as artistes and give a performance, that can not be excelled. They are most efficiently supported, by a competent corps of ladies and gentlemen. The performance commenced last evening with the laughable farce, "Your Life's in Danger." The music was rendered well and lively, as all it was a performance well worth seeing and was fully appreciated by the large audience present. The same bill to-night. Seats can be secured during the day at the box office.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

# PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

## Regular Meeting Yesterday.

**A Large Batch of Petitions—Improvements Under the Penn Avenue Act—Reports from the Committees—The Investigating Committees—Their Proposed Consolidation—General Routine Matters.**

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting Monday afternoon, September 29, 1873.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The PRESIDENT called this branch to order at a quarter past two o'clock, and the following members answered to roll-call: Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Duncan, Eder, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Morrow, Murray, McCune McDonald, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Schmidt, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Watson, Wilson, Zorn, and President Gross.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions, remonstrances, &c., being called for the following were presented:

Mr. ADAMS, an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Twenty-eighth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. ZORN, petition for opening of Jefferson street in the Thirteenth ward, from Ridge to Alpine street. Ordinance for same passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading and paving of same street. Ordinance passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening of Iowa street from Clay to Alpine street, Thirteenth ward. Ordinance passed finally. Ordinance for grading etc. of said street also passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, paving, etc., of Madison avenue, Thirteenth ward. Referred to Road Committe.

Also, petition for grading etc., of Alpine street from Camp street to Bellefield. Ordinance for same passed finally.

Also petition and ordinance for grading, &c., of Adelaide street. Laid over.

Mr. JONES, petition for change of grade on D's Villers street. Referred.

Mr. AHL, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for board walk on Fourteenth ward. Referred.

Also petition from R. F. & C. R. R. relative to Second avenue. Referred.

Also, ordinance for establishing width of Forbes street. Placed upon its first reading.

Mr. PEARSON, ordinance fixing place and appointing officers to hold election in Thirty-seventh ward. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance repealing ordinances for opening of Thirty fourth street, from Smallman street to Allegheny river. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance opening Thirty fourth street, from Penn avenue to A. V. R. R. Passed finally.

Mr. WATSON, ordinance authorizing People's Passenger Railway to lay tracks on certain streets in the city. Referred.

Mr. SMITH, ordinance for brick side walk on Penn avenue from Butler to Pearl street. Laid over.

Also, ordinance for brick side-walk on Winebiddle street. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance for brick-walk on Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance for brick side-walks on Cedar street and Elm street. Passed finally.

Mr. KIRK, resolution instructing the City Attorney to examine and report whether Commissioners for improvements have authority under the Penn avenue act to construct or pave sidewalks and include the same in the cost of improvement. Referred.

Mr. SHELEY, ordinances establishing width of Highland avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. AIKEN, petition to change plan of west end of Fasselman street. Referred.

Mr. BURGWIN, petition for assessment of damages on opening of Forty-seventh street. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, &c., of Robeson street. Referred.

Mr. R. B. BROWN, petition for lateral sewer in Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

Petition and ordinances for bridge over Saw Mill Run. Ordinance passed finally.

The report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings was presented by Mr. O'NEILL, and accepted. The ordinances accompanying it were published a few days ago in the GAZETTE, and is in accommodations of the committee were adopted.

Mr. MORROW presented the report of the Gas Committee, which was received.

Mr. ZORN presented the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee for July and August. The statement of receipts and expenditures had already been published. Report received.

Mr. JONES, Viewers' report on opening of Smallman street from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth street. Also, report of Viewers on Alder street. Also, Viewers' report on Union street. The latter was referred, and the other two approved.

The following business from C. C. was presented :

Ordinance changing grade of Hiland avenue, passed to 2d C.

Resolution in favor of place against same road, and filed.

On motion the ordinance was passed finally.

Viewer's report on Marion street sewer. Approved.

Viewers' report on 6th avenue sewer. Approved.

Viewers' report on 34th street. Approved.

Viewers reports on the widening of Strawberry alley. Laid over.

Viewers' report on High street. Approved.

Assessment of Tenth street sewer. Approved.

Assessment of Spring alley sewer. Approved.

Unfinished business from Common Council, was presented and all concurred in except as follows: Ordinance for change of grade on Butler street. Non-concurred in. Ordinance locating City Hall from Wood to Ross avenue. Referred back to Survey Committee. Resolution directing the Gomsby Passenger Railroad to take up the turn table on Fourth avenue. Indefinitely postponed. Ordinance fixing the number of policemen in the city. Laid over. Ordinance for improvement of Brownsville avenue, on the South Side.

Mr. PEARSON moved to refer it to the Street Committee. After considerable discussion the yeas and nays were called on the motion to refer with the following result :

*Ayes*—Messrs. G. A. Brown, Elder, Hales, Hays, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Littell, Murray, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, and Schmit—14.

*Nays*—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Duncan, Durling, Goldthorpe, Herron, Hunter, Kirk, Laufman, McClurg, Smith, Watson, Wilson and Zorn—21.

A claim was made that no quorum was present and a member moved to adjourn.

A call of the house developed the fact that there were present but thirty-five members and that number not constituting a quorum the chairman announced the Select Council stood adjourned.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

Members present; Messrs. Arensburg, Bindley, S. M. Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Laughran, Maple, Joseph Moore, Jno. Moore, Morgan, McGimpsey, Oberheldman, Perchment, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West, Williams, Negley, President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. J. Moore, petition from citizens of the Fourth ward, asking for a sewer on Tenth street, to connect with Penn street sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. JONES, an ordinance changing grade of Penn avenue, from Thirty second to Thirty third street. Passed.

Mr. SEWELL, petition of James Halliday for iron-clad building in the Twelfth ward. Referred.

Petition for grading and paving of Passaway's alley and Clark street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. JONES, profile of south curb of Caldwell street and east curb of Miller street; profile of Clay street, which were approved.

Mr. JONES called up the ordinances for grading and paving of Clay street, from Forty eighth to Forty-ninth street. Passed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET SEWER.

Mr. ARENSBURG, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance for a sewer on Thirty-eighth street.

Mr. JONES objected, and asked a reference to the Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBURG said the people on Thirty-eighth street deemed the sewer unnecessary, and nine-tenths of the citizens had objected to it, while only ten had petitioned for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to refer back to the Street Committee.

Mr. JONES said the matter had been before that committee.

The motion of Mr Williams was carried.

A PRIVATE FOUNTAIN.

The PRESIDENT submitted an ordinance to authorize J. H. Sweet to erect a fountain on Penn avenue in front of property of Alex. Chambers—the city to be at no expense. Passed.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER PENN AVENUE ACT.

Mr. FINLEY, a petition and ordinance for the improvement of Dallas avenue extension to a point seven hundred feet north of Frankstown avenue; Frankstown avenue, from Fifth avenue extension crossing to Dallas avenue; Dallas avenue, from Frankstown avenue to Penn avenue; Grazier street, from Murtland avenue to Dallas avenue, and of Kelly street, from Murtland avenue to Dallas avenue, under the Penn avenue act. Petition received and ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. HAYS, an ordinance for the improvement of High street, South Side, from Washington street in the Thirty-second ward to Felton street, in the Thirty-fifth ward, under the Penn avenue act.

Mr. JONES asked what the length of the street was.

Mr. HAYS thought it would be about a mile in length.

Mr. JONES moved to refer to the Street Committee.

Mr. HAYS moved to refer to a committee of three, which was carried, and Messrs. Hays, Jones and Fleming were appointed said committee.

Remonstrance against sewer on Market street. Referred.

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. FLEMING, of the Survey Committee, presented the following:

Plan of Grandview avenue; approved.

Profiles of Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Water streets, South Side; approved.

An ordinance locating Grandview avenue; passed.

An ordinance changing the grade of a portion of Sylvan avenue extension. Mr. Sewell objected to the passage of the ordinance, but finally withdrew his objection, and the ordinance passed.

An ordinance changing the grade of Bedford avenue. Referred back to the committee, on motion of Mr. SEMPLE.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business of Select Council was concurred in:

Resolution to suspend work on Ellsworth avenue.

An ordinance fixing place and appointing officers for holding elections in the Thirty-seventh ward.

An ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Twenty-eighth ward.

An ordinance for the construction of a bridge across Nine-mile Run, on Second avenue.

An ordinance opening Conrad street, from Penn avenue to Sciota street.

Report of Road Committee for August.

An ordinance for a board walk on Allequippa street.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. FINLEY asked if some action had not been taken in regard to the consolidtion of the Riddell and Jeremy committees.

The President stated that such a resolution had passed Select, but Common Council had not concurred.

Mr. FULTON moved to call up the resolution, but the chair decided it out of order, a meeting of Councils having intervened.

ADDITIONAL CONCURRENCES.

The following ordinances, passed in Select, were concurred in: Authorizing E. J. Unger to erect an iron-clad building, granting Knox, Kim & Co. to erect a frame glass factory; James B. Young to erect a frame stable; granting A. G. Riddell right to erect an addition to frame building; granting Wm. HAYS right to erect iron-clad building; granting C. M. Johns right to remove a frame building; report of Committee from Allegheny Wharf; report from Committee on Wooden Buildings, and report of Committee on Gas Lighting; also, petition of property holders on Ellsworth avenue.

UNION STREET.

Mr. JONES presented report of reviewers on Union street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty. Referred to Street Committee.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES AGAIN.

Mr. FULTON then offered a new resolution for the consolidation of the Riddell and Jeremy committees. He advocated the passage of the resolution.

Mr. FISLEY, as a member of one of the committees, urged their consolidation.

Mr. HARRIS opposed the consolidation, alleging that there was a trick in it.

The resolution was passed.

CARSON STREET.

Mr. HARRIS offered an ordinance changing the grade of a portion of Carson street. He stated that the ordinance had been prepared by the City Engineer, under the direction of the Bridge Committee.

The President suggested that the ordinance seemed defective, in that it did not specify whether the change was to be made east or west of the bridge.

The City Engineer was asked to explain, and stated the purpose of the ordinance, and where the change was to be made.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to refer to the Survey Committee, but after further explanation, withdrew the motion, and the ordinance passed finally.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HAYS submitted an amendment to section four of the ordinance creating the Paid Fire Department. The section provides that the Commissioners shall not have more than seven steamers, two hook and ladder companies, and one hose company. The amendment provides that the Commissioners shall employ eleven steamers, three hook and ladder companies and two hose carriages.

Mr. HAYS explained that this amendment was made to cover the recent increase in the fire apparatus on the South Side.

The amendment was passed and Council adjourned.

## COL. STEWART'S CASE.

**The Postmaster's Bond Received from Washington Yesterday—Civil Proceedings Instituted.**

Yesterday morning the official bond of Postmaster Stewart was received from Washington City by the U. S. authorities here. Upon its receipt District Attorney Swoope, in compliance with instructions, commenced civil proceedings against Mr. Stewart and his bondsmen, Mr. James Kelly and Mr. John Stewart, to recover the amount of the bond. The amount for exact amount was not specified. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday of November.

A REMINISCENCE.

Since the late "unpleasantness" up and about the postoffice, Colonel Robert Anderson has become quite a conspicuous character, from the fact that should the Civil Service law be carried out in its strict letter perhaps he would succeed Mr. Stewart as postmaster of Pittsburgh. But of this we have nothing to say.

Colonel Anderson, at the breaking out of the war with Mexico, was a clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice. A position which he resigned to follow the fortunes of the Duquesne Greys in their march to the "hills of the Montezumas."

After the invincible hosts under General Scott had reached and subdued the famous City of Mexico, Colonel Anderson, who had meanwhile established on something like a uniform basis, and it was found necessary to select some suitable person to take charge of the mail matter arriving by every train.

COLONEL ANDERSON

was selected for this position, and so satisfactorily did he fill it that he was "booked" for the Postmaster Generalship of the Mexican States in the event of their becoming a conquered province, which at that time seemed quite likely. But N. P. Trelst and General Scott concluded a treaty with Mexico, and the boys had to "come marching home again." Returning to his native city, Colonel Anderson (then known as Sergeant Anderson) resumed his old place in the postoffice, and we need not recount his subsequent career.

Yesterday we found the Colonel in his shirt sleeves, seemingly "up to the eyes in business." Having been "interviewed" so often recently, we let him off as easily as possible, and give all the information we could extract from him.

THE "LADY CLERK."

In reply to a question as to who the lady clerk was, referred to in the papers, the Colonel stated that she is the daughter of the late Postmaster McClelland, a lady highly educated, who had assisted her father as a copyist, and has been retained in the same position by Colonel Stewart. The copying is done at her home—not in the postoffice.

THAT LIVERY STABLE CLERK

We inquired about the fifteen hundred dollar clerk who is charged with running a livery stable and not a postoffice. The Colonel smiled, and pointed to Mr. Little, who was just closing his books, which he assured us were balanced to a copper.

THOSE PAY ROLLS.

The Colonel is very emphatic in his denial of the charges that the clerks in the office signed vouchers for more than their salary amounted to, alleging that they were men of intelligence, and could see what they signed for. He states that all he had to do with the pay rolls was to see that they were duly forwarded to Washington.

IN THE POSTOFFICE.

We noticed Hon. H. B. Swoope and Colonel Petherbridge in the office, looking serene and happy, and on emerging from the dingy old building saw Thomas M. Marshall taking a view of the situation.

## SYNODICAL.

**The Synod of Erie—The Continuation of the Session—Condition of the Work Throughout—The Missio ary Work Embarrassed for Want of Money.**

The Presbyterian Synod of Erie continued its sessions yesterday.

Dr. Hays President of the Washington and Jefferson College, extended an invitation to members of the Synod to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new building, which comes off October 21st. He made quite a lengthy address in reference to the prospects of the College The invitation was accepted.

The Committee on Colportage submitted a report, showing a favorable condition of that Board. Dr. McKinny declared his intention of resigning the position which he had so long held. The report showed a good balance on hand, and which was deposited in solid banks. Report received.

The last Friday in September was fixed as the time and Mercer as the place of the next meeting.

The Committee on Narative of the state of religion in the various churches of the Synod submitted a report through the Rev. J. E. Wright. The report showed that the Butler Presbytery had had the most extensive revival during the past year. Death had taken more of the Allegheny Presbytery than of any other, four of its ministers having died the past year. The Sunday School work was reported to be in a flourishing condition, though the Church Extension and Erection Committee had not made such progress as had been hoped for. The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Education and Home Missions submitted a report urging that more care be taken in examining candidates for the ministry as to their personal piety and ability.

Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the meeting on the claims of the Board. He gave an interesting account of their operations and of the success that had attended the work in India, Siam, China, and other fields, and showed that the great need now was more money, with which to carry on its work more vigorously by sending out new missionaries. The men were ready, but the funds were low.

A Committee was appointed to take take the matter under consideration.

The committee on the minutes of the General Assembly submitted a report asking the Synod to secure a more earnest contribution of property to the Lord as a duty, and urging the consolidation of all the Boards into one Central Board.

The last recommendation occasioned a great deal of discussion, and the whole report was finally referred to a committee.

The principal business at the afternoon session was a report from Rev. Dr. Hodge, recommending that the question of unemployed ministers be referred to a special committee. Carried.

In the evening a grand mission meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Irving and Logan.

Dr. Hodge, after the speeches, presented a resolution recommending an increase of 20 per cent in the collections for the Boards of the church, which was approved.

Synod then adjourned to meet in November, 1874.

**The Simple Reason**

why Hand Sapolio is the best article in the world for the constant use of all classes of people, is because it will do what no other substance will, as follows:

MECHANICS.—Will entirely remove tar, paint, oil, and varnish from the clothing and hands.

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# THE WILKINSBURG MYSTERY.

**Investigation into the Cause of Edward Sweeny's Death—What Evidence Was Adduced—The Question of Murder in Doubt—"I Had to Defend Myself"—The Swelled Hand—"I Got It in a Scuffle With Sweeny"—Adjournment of the Inquest.**

Yesterday the inquest on the body of Elward Sweeny, the farmer of Wilkins township who is supposed to have died under suspicious circumstances, was commenced in the office of Justice Luke B. Davison, in Wilkinsburg. The residents of that portion of our city seem to be much divided as to the opinion in regard to the cause of Mr. Sweeny's death. Many people ignore entirely the idea of murder, while others think that Hughes, the man under arrest, committed the deed, but accidentally, having no previous malice. The fact of the parties being thrown out of the wagon was entirely disapproved. It was clearly shown that the horses did not run away, but that Hughes and Sweeny had a scuffle, and that Sweeny was very drunk on the night that he received his injuries. The inquest was commenced shortly after two o'clock and the first witness called was Mr. Manassas S. Boyle, of Penn township, the man who preferred

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST JOHN HUGHES.

He testified that he knew Elward Sweeny over six years, and that he only preferred the charge against Hughes on the information of Elisha Duff merely from hearsay, and remarks that were dropped in a store by John Hughes, when he went to get some liniment for a bruised hand. Dr. John Sample, the physician who attended deceased was next sworn and examined. He testified: Am a practicing physician. Was called on on Wednesday last to see deceased; saw him between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning; found him paralyzed; found a fracture of the lower cervical vertebræ and a fusion of the spine, which produced paralysis; the injury would generally be produced by a fall; it might be done by a fall on the floor; I don't think any man could strike a blow hard enough to produce that effect; the blow would not have to be great to produce a fusion; it was the lower cervical that was fractured; there was only one fracture, the fifth; made a careful examination; there was nothing the matter with the brain; no concussion of the brain; he was totally paralyzed when I saw same to the last; don't think I asked him how he was hurt;

TOLD HIM HE WOULD DIE;

he then told me he fell out of his wagon on to the ground, and was thus hurt; he might have walked twenty-five yards to the house before paralysis was produced; he could walk before the fusion commenced; if only a small vessel was ruptured, it would take two or three days before he would be paralyzed; if a large one, he might be paralyzed in a few moments; saw no marks of violence about him; saw him four or five times a day before he died; I never suspected foul play; he told me in the presence of Father Burke that he had fallen out of the wagon; he would gradually have fallen in case the fusion did set in; he would not have fallen at once; never knew a case to recover; men never live more than three or four days after being paralyzed by such an injury the flesh commences to drop.

To a juror—He might have fallen out and not felt the hurt;

BREAKING THE BACK

does not usually cause much pain; I don't think a blow of the fist could have done it; it might be done in a scuffle; I only examined the back, breast and abdomen; I did not *post mortem* examination; saw the injuries were sufficient to produce death.

Mr. I. N. Hughes was the next witness. He testified that John Hughes came into his store one night, and called for a bottle of liniment; that was the latter part of last week; he had a swelled hand; he told Mr. Stoner in the store that he had got the hurt in a scuffle with Mr. Sweeny; he was sorry, but he had to say to him; he did not say how; he did not *post mortem* where the scuffle was; he said he had told Sweeny two or three times to let him alone; he did not say that he struck him, but that he tried to evade him, and that Sweeny tore his vest, and I le love he said shirt. Mr. Stoner was only visiting the store; he (Mr. I. N. Hughes) carried on the drug and grocery business.

The next witness was Mr. Abraham Stoner. He testified: Reside in Wilkinsburg; deal in groceries and dry goods; Mr. John Hughes and I held a conversation in Mr. I. N. Hughes' drug store on Thursday evening; John Hughes' hand was swollen; he told me he had struck Sweeny; Sweeny had hit him, struck my son and he struck; he didn't say where or when he struck him; he didn't tell me where he had been; he said

HE WAS COMPELLED TO STRIKE SWEENY;

am positive it was on Thursday evening that he told me; he didn't tell me he kneeled Sweeny down by the bureau; he said he struck a man before in twenty-four years; was sorry he was compelled to strike him; he said that Sweeny had struck him and torn his vest off his body; it was about half past eight o'clock that he told me on Thursday evening; it was the evening before Mr. Sweeny died; he never told me the cause of the fuss; he told me that night he had heard Mr. Sweeny was dead. Mrs. Stoner, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Hughes were present.

After the invincible hosts under General Scott had reached and subdued the famous City of Mexico, Colonel Anderson, who had meanwhile established on something like a uniform basis, and it was found necessary to select some suitable person to take charge of the mail matter arriving by every train.

Michael Williams, the proprietor of the house, was the next witness examined. He evidently did not care to testify, as he evaded nearly all the direct questions. Before we could find his testimony: I am the keeper of the tavern where Mr. Sweeny is supposed to have been hurt; am proprietor of the Penn Avenue House; Mr. Sweeny and myself came from East Liberty in a wagon on Tuesday last about eight o'clock in the evening; drove to the house; went into the yard and got out of the wagon; we went into the sitting room; another gentleman came in shortly after; think it was Mr. Hughes; Mr. Sweeny and I were talking;

MR. SWEENY COMMENCED ON HIM;

he wanted to have a scuffle; don't know what was said; Mr. Hill knows; he was present; heard Sweeny had hold first; we were both intoxicated; I don't know what happened; I was too drunk; our team didn't run away; we were not thrown out; Mr. Hill says that Sweeny caught hold of Hughes first; I saw both on the floor; I said it wouldn't do; saw no blows struck; Hughes then got up and went out; Mr. Hughes came in five or ten minutes after us; I saw them both on the floor; they didn't strike or kick each other; I went into the hall; I ain't certain where the scuffle took place; I didn't have a clear head; Mr. Sweeny had drank considerable.

To a juror—Neither of us fell out of the wagon; they were seperated by me saying this wont do; Hughes got up and walked out; I staid in the room only a little while; I went into the hall and heard no blows struck; they were struggling on the floor; I don't know that Hughes was drunk.

To the Coroner—We got out of the wagon together at my gate; Sweeny did not get out to set him on a chair; he sat there fifteen minutes; he didn't fall off; he said he was sick; helped to carry him out; there was only another man in the room; Mr. Hill; he did not take a drink while so far as I know; don't know as he fell back off the seat in the wagon; I know he got out of the wagon safe. There was positively no run off. Mr. Sweeny was all right before Hughes came in.

Mr. Dennis Duff, a brother-in-law of deceased, was also examined, but he only spoke from hearsay, consequently his evidence had no bearing on the case. He said, however, that he visited deceased before his death, and he found him sensible to the last. Sweeny had told him that he fell in getting a cider barrel out of the wagon, but said nothing of the fuss. This closed the evidence. Thomas Hill, a very important witness, who, it is said, saw the fight, could not be found, so the inquest was adjourned till this afternoon at four o'clock at Justice Davison's office, when it is expected the witnes will be present.

Thomas J. O'Keefe Esq., was present at the inquest, representing the interests of Mr. Sweeny and seeing to the production of evidence for the prosecution.

**Where to be Suited.**

At No. 47 North Diamond street, Allegheny, is a good, superb selection of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which for quality of texture, beauty of finish and color is not excelled. Mr. M. T. Heckert is an expert in the fitting art, and will get you up a suit of excellent material, made in the most substantial manner, and with a nicety of fit that can not fail to please the most exacting. No. 47 is no shoddyite establishment, but the very best goods are offered at reasonable figures.

**For Rent.**

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

Duff's College Evening Session now open.

# BREVITIES.

The sound of corn cutters may be heard in the rural districts.

The Burgettstown fair will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th of October.

Messrs. McLarn and Stewart are erecting a new store room in Oakdale.

The infant child of Major J. F. Slagle died yesterday morning, aged fourteen months.

The rain has not fallen in sufficient quantity to give assurance that there will be a rise in the rivers.

The different railroads centering in this city are at present taxed to their utmost to move the freight thrown upon them.

"Appleton's Journal" for September (four weekly numbers) has been received through S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Wilkinsburg sidewalks would be good to perambulate upon if there wasn't four boards out of place for every one that is rightly set.

Four feet two inches is the length of a cucumber grown in Iron City Park, which may be seen on exhibition in the window at No. 444 Penn street.

Philip Koerner fell through the trestle work at Zug's rolling mill yesterday, breaking his arm and causing other injuries. He is in a fair way of recovery.

The following gentlemen, so far as heard from, are spoken of as Col. Stewart's successor as Postmaster: Col. Ed. Negley, Dr. Gilmore and Jacob H. Walters, Esq.

Captain Tidball, in addition to keeping the Oakdale Hotel, has gone into the livery and undertaking business. The Captain is always courteous and obliging.

Shortly after noon yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded, when it was found that some old rubbish in a lumber yard on Webster avenue was in flames. A few buckets of water subdued the fire.

Officer Kreuter arrested Oliver Graham, yesterday, on two charges of robbery, preferred by Wm. Rowland and Jno. Cochber. One $20 bill and an $11.50 watch were the articles alleged to have been stolen.

The argument in the South Side valuation of public property, made by the Commissioners, and which is appealed from by the property holders, was postponed till Friday, when it will be argued before a full bench.

Yesterday afternoon David Wright, who is charged with forging the name of Patrick Phillips to a postal draft, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, and was held in $2,000 bail to appear at Court.

Coroner West last evening closed the inquest in the case of John O'Malley, who died on the 17th inst., of a stick of timber falling upon him at Brown's rolling mill and breaking his neck. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

R. E. Herbert, hailing from Beaver county, was arrested yesterday morning for the larceny of a carpet sack belonging to Henry Linhart, of Chartiers. Information for larceny was made against him, and he was committed for trial.

At the semi annual election of Mechanics Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., held on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: N. G., James D. Craft; V. G., Wm. Velly; Assistant Secretary, D. J. Smith; Rep. to G. L., James Furnell.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new insane asylum, to be located in the northwestern part of this State, have finally decided upon Warren, Pa., as the place. About 300 acres have been secured there, the price paid being $35,000. The buildings, it is estimated, will cost $1,500,000.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Mr. James T. Wray commenced a suit against Mr. Joel Bingham for trespass. This suit arises out of some eight suits which were brought by Mr. Bingham against Mr. Wray before a South Side alderman and which the grand jury ignored. A capias was issued and bail was fixed at $2,000.

At a fire which occurred at New Castle on Saturday, a harness shop, two store rooms, and Alderman Leslie's residence were destroyed. A man who was seen to put the hose while the engines were playing on the fire. He was arrested and a razor found in his possession. Lynch law was talked of for a time, but the police housed the man in jail. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, as a bundle of rags satur